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us. This is also a command that applies unto the nations. We have known States, and we see some of them to-day, that are to a certain extent endeavoring to practise the teachings of Christ concerning the non-resistance of evil, and to lend their influence toward the promotion and establishment of peace. But the State must be educated in this as well, to realize that the nation itself can only save its life as it is willing to lose it, and to make the question that shall decide all questions of personal and international concern, "What is the loving thing to do?" Civil wars will cease when men learn to govern and to be governed by a spirit of loving service to one another, and international wars will be ended when men learn practically the secret of the relationship of nations to be the divine sacrifice that is indicated to us by the cross of Jesus Christ. In this sign, and this alone, shall the victory be won. And while it is true that what has been done looking toward the abolition of war thus far by nations, or in obedience to any moral code, has been rather negative than positive, and that the nations are still under law and not under grace, it is also true that the spirit of Christ is laying hold upon those who sit in high places; that the spirit of the age to-day is coming to be the spirit of love, and that the angels' song unto the shepherds, of "peace on earth, good will among men," is already seen by watching eyes to be the certain destiny of all tribes of men. The Son of man may come to us in His glory like "a thief in the night," "to judge many nations, and rebuke many people, till they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, till nation shall not lift up sword against nation, and neither shall they learn war any more." Unto the hastening of that glorious consummation let us give ourselves as ministers and servants of Jesus Christ, in glad personal sacrifice and practice of the teachings of the Prince of Peace, in the heralding of the hope for humanity in the Saviour of men, in the tender, reproving, rebuking, exhorting with all long suffering and doctrine of the communities and the nations, until our prayers at last shall be completely granted, and the kingdom shall have come and His will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. "Even so, come quickly, Lord Jesus."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTWERP PEACE CONGRESS.

The Sixth Annual International Peace Congress opened at Antwerp on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Hall of the Royal Atheneum.

The address of welcome was given by the Hon. Houzeau de Lahaie, a member of the Belgian Parliament, whom King Leopold had appointed to act as President of a "Committee of Patronage," named by him to favor in all possible ways the work of the Peace Congress. The address was an admirable one, eloquently delivered, and

was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. de Lahaie, after paying a tribute to the memory of three distinguished friends of peace recently deceased, Auguste Couvreur, Louis Ruchonnet and Hypolite Destrem, stated some of the principal objections made to the peace movement and said that these objections ought to be carefully examined by those interested in the cause. He spoke strongly against the wrong direction given to the minds of children during their education, both at home and in the schools, where military heroes and the pomp of war are constantly held up to their admiration. He strongly condemned the notion that war is a necessary evil, and pointed to some of the unescapable horrors of war as a proof that such a system cannot have a civilizing influence. The address contained a striking picture of the battlefield of Sedan which Mr. de Lahaie had personally inspected immediately after the battle. After alluding to the new and more deadly implements invented since the Franco-German struggle, he referred to tariff wars between nations as fraught with great evil. In concluding, he alluded to the powerful influence of women in the peace propaganda and said that "causes advocated by women are causes won."

The address of welcome was responded to by representatives of the different countries which had sent delegates to the Congress.

Dr. Richard Grelling, President of the General German Peace Society at Berlin, responded for Germany. He said that though peace societies were of recent date in his country yet they had already secured the adherence of a considerable number of persons from the higher classes of society. Their ideas were being strongly advocated in the schools and in the press, and he hoped that in the near future the principles of peace would be as widely accepted in Germany as they already were in other countries, for Germany at heart was a peace country.

Dr. W. Evans Darby, Secretary of the London Peace Society, spoke for the English delegation. He called special attention to the recent organization of the alliance of the English churches, and the powerful influence which this organization was destined to wield in favor of the cause of human brotherhood. He congratulated the Congress on the fact that the movement had now reached its practical stage, and that we might expect important governmental action in the near future.

The Baroness von Suttner, who was loudly applauded as she ascended the rostrum, expressed thanks to the King for the kind patronage which he had given to the Congress and to the municipal authorities of Antwerp for the charming hospitality which they were offering to the members of the Congress. She said that the time had passed for declamatory speeches. Practical measures must now be taken for the suppression of war, which must be abolished, as we have abolished torture as a

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method of criminal instruction. After giving a brief account of the status of the peace movement in Austria, she gave in excellent English a warm greeting to the English-speaking members of the Congress.

The response for the American delegation was made by Dr. Trueblood, who said that he had the honor of representing the oldest part of the peace movement as Dr. Grelling did that of the most recent. He alluded briefly to the origin of the peace movement in America in 1815, and to its subsequent development. He referred to the Congress of Chicago, and the influence which it had exerted through the kindness of the press in bringing the peace movement to the knowledge of the American people. One of the chief results of this Congress had been the creation of a committee of jurists and publicists charged with the duty of promoting the establishment of a permanent international tribunal of arbitration. He referred to the well known and oft acknowledged fact that the American Union stood for peace and that the history of the United States had been largely a history of peace. He regretted that the subtle influence of European militarism was beginning to be felt in America, and that there was a strong desire on the part of a considerable number of his countrymen for a greatly increased military development, especially in the navy and in the National Guard. He called attention to a resolution recently introduced into both Houses of Congress requesting the President to negotiate a permanent treaty of arbitration with the Government of Great Britain, and expressed his conviction that such a treaty must inevitably soon be realized. This would be the beginning of a cordon of treaties which in the near future would bind together all of the great nations of the world.

Mr. Fredrik Bajer, member of the Danish Parliament, responding for Denmark, said that war could be suppressed by the nations acting in common accord. In Belgium and Switzerland men of different races, languages and religions got on in perfect harmony. Why could not the same thing be done by the peoples of the world?

Mr. Frederic Passy, President of the French Arbitration Society, whose presence was a benediction to the Congress, said, speaking for France, that he was the sole survivor, perhaps, of those who thirty years ago in France had defended the idea of peace. Since that time the cause had gained adherents everywhere. The only way, he said, to abolish wars is to abolish the institutions which foment them. There is a close connection between the habits of international violence and those of social violence. Human life is sacred. We must combat the superstition of military glory. The soldier who dies far away in some obscure place under the balls of the enemy is without doubt a hero, but how guilty are those who compel him thus to sacrifice his life in vain, instead of employing it for some useful end! His Master, Bastiat,

had said: "Labor produces, politics (international) destroys." We must prevent war from destroying the fruits of our labor. This is the age of arbitration. The Behring Sea decision proves it. That decision not only settled the dispute in question, but made law for the future. Arbitrators do not need bayonets to enforce their decisions. The force of public opinion compels nations to bow before equity and justice. The day must come when it will no longer be possible for States to commit injustice.

Mr. E. T. Moneta, President of the Lombard Peace Union, replied for the Italian delegation. He said that in our efforts to secure the brotherhood of peoples we must oppose those who employ guns and cannon as strongly as we do those who use daggers and dynamite bombs. The cause we are advocating and in which we are spending our time and strength is a noble one and worthy of our best efforts.

Mr. Magalhaes Lima, editor of *Lo Seculo* at Lisbon, responded for Portugal. He gave some of the leading characteristics of some of the centuries. The nineteenth century had been the century of labor; the twentieth would be the century of peace.

Mr. Elie Ducommun, Secretary of the International Peace Bureau, thanked the speakers for what they had said of the institutions and character of his own country, Switzerland. Why should not the experiment which had been made there so successfully be made by the peoples of the world in their larger relations, and thus the little country of Switzerland become the model for a peaceful federation of the world?

Mr. Wayrinsky, of Sweden, spoke in strong condemnation of war, and thought that the time had not yet gone by for a little strong declamation against the evil.

At the close of these responses Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, of New York, in a neat little speech, presented to the President of the Congress a little peace and liberty bell, made from the material left from the great bell cast at Troy, N. Y., last year for the Chicago Exposition. This bell was sent to Antwerp, as a present to the Congress, by Mr. William O. McDowell of Newark, N. J. The President gracefully received the bell, whose presentation greatly pleased the Congress, and said that hereafter it should be sent to future Congresses and should be used exclusively to preserve the peace among the members of the Congresses.

At the close of the session the members of the Congress went to the Hôtel de Ville where, by previous arrangement, they were to be received by the municipal authorities of the city. The Burgomaster, Jan Van Ryswyck, in the name of the city, welcomed the delegates to Antwerp, and expressed his sincere interest in the cause which they represented. He was glad they had chosen Antwerp as their place of meeting. The city was not unworthy of the honor. Commercial people were the

best friends of peace. Antwerp, he said, was furthermore a city of Belgium, the peace country *par excellence*. "I have never perhaps been so much the interpreter of my fellow-citizens as when speaking to you of their love of peace." "We have the conviction that a bath of blood never regenerates a country." "Antwerp is a fortified city, but we have already made a breach in the bulwark on the north in order to hollow out a basin for commerce. This will not be the last one." "Our cannon are content silently to add to the budget." "Peace is in the heart of all men in civilized countries." "Arbitrations may be counted by dozens." "The work is therefore not utopian, but a scientific one."

Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie, in the name of the Congress, thanked the Burgomaster for his courteous reception of the delegates. Antwerp, he said, was a fortified city, certainly, but it was the refuge of their liberties. The city was growing, and would soon break the barrier of its fortifications. "Let us hope that none will ever be constructed further out." The prosperity of Belgium, a neutral country, he said, was an invitation to the great nations to strive to secure the recognition of their own neutrality. War might in that way be abolished.

SECOND SESSION.

AFTERNOON, AUGUST 29.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie was chosen permanent President of the Congress, and Messrs. A. Nyssens and J. Van Ryswyck vice-presidents. Mr. H. La Fontaine, who had served as general secretary of the Committee on Organization, was chosen secretary. As honorary vice-presidents, Dr. Franz Wirth (Germany), Mr. Felix Moscheles (England), the Baroness von Suttner (Austria), Fredrik Bajer (Denmark), B. F. Trueblood (United States), Frederic Passy (France), Magalhaes Lima (Portugal), A. Mazzoleni (Italy), Elie Ducommun (Switzerland), and Mr. Wavrinsky (Sweden) were named. These vice-presidents together with the President and Secretary were constituted the business committee of the Congress.

Mr. La Fontaine, the Secretary, then gave a statement of the manner in which the Congress had been organized. He stated that a committee of nine members had been appointed at the Chicago Congress to arrange for the sixth Congress. This committee had met at Berne, decided that the Congress should meet at Antwerp, and placed the organization of the Congress in the hands of the Peace Bureau at Berne. The Bureau had placed the local preparations for the Congress in the hands of Mr. La Fontaine, the Secretary of the Belgian Peace Society, and after consulting the Peace Societies had drawn up a program for the sessions of the Congress. A statement of the origin and growth of the peace movement had been made to King Leopold by the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works, and the King had

been invited to appoint a "Committee of Patronage" which should cooperate with the organizers of the Sixth Peace Congress. The King had responded favorably to this request and appointed thirty prominent Belgians to serve as a "Committee of Patronage" in connection with the Congress Department of the Antwerp Exposition. The Baron de Moreau, a member of the Belgian Parliament and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed by the King to serve as Honorary President of the Committee, and Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie to serve as Acting President.

Mr. La Fontaine said, in closing, that forty-three peace societies and ten other organizations had sent delegates to the Congress, and that these delegates came from eleven different nations, England, France, Germany, the United States, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal and Sweden.

Telegrams were received from a number of European Societies, wishing success to the deliberations of the Congress, and a number of prominent peace workers sent their regrets that they were not able to be present. A telegram of sympathy was sent to Hodgson Pratt who was kept away by illness.

The question was raised whether the members of the "Committee of Patronage" should be made members of the Congress with the power to speak and vote. After considerable discussion it was decided that they should not, except as they were delegates of peace associations, as most of them were.

The next business taken up was the rules proposed by the Committee on Organization to govern the proceedings of the Congress. These were adopted after slight modifications, and were in general such as are ordinarily used by deliberative assemblies.

MEETINGS OF THE SECTIONS.

One of the rules provided that the Congress should, for the preparation of business, be divided into two sections, one on questions of propaganda and the other on legislation, and that no proposition should be discussed in the Congress until it had first been studied and reported on by one of the sections, or committees of the whole. Dr. B. F. Trueblood was elected Chairman of the Committee on Propaganda, and Mr. Emile Arnaud, of France, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

The Congress then adjourned, and the section on Propaganda met to consider the questions found on the program under the head of general propaganda. The first meeting of the section gave its attention to two subjects:

1. Report on methods of work which have been found most useful in different communities.

This was ordered to be submitted to the Congress where the reports from different societies should be given.

2. Shall workingmen's societies be admitted collectively into Peace Societies?

The discussion on this subject was extended and earnest, nearly all the leading members of the Congress taking part in it. The interests which workingmen have in the maintenance of peace were, incidentally, fully brought out. A number of speakers maintained that the societies of workingmen and women should be invited collectively to join the peace societies, and that on paying certain small sums of money they should be entitled to a fixed number of votes. Other speakers maintained that, the peace societies being independent organizations, the Congress could do nothing more than express its wish that they should do all in their power to draw the workingmen's associations into the peace movement, the individual societies adopting such methods as might be most practicable. A proposition was made that the Peace Bureau be asked to name a committee to study the question for one year, but this was not approved. The following proposition was finally voted as expressing the feeling of the Section:

Whereas, the influence of the associations of workingmen is becoming continually greater,

The Congress expresses the wish that all the existing peace societies may do what they can to secure the cooperation of workingmen in their efforts for peace.

The "Reporter" of the Section, Mr. Elie Ducommun, was instructed to report this resolution to the Congress, and the Section then adjourned.

The Section on Legislation then met for an hour and a half and considered the subjects of treaties of arbitration, the reform of international law, a permanent tribunal of arbitration, and certain questions of principle pertaining to the equality of States, the protection of foreigners, the sacredness of human life, and the duel. Propositions which had been formulated on these subjects were, with some modifications, approved and ordered to be submitted to the Congress at large, and the Section then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

The Congress reassembled at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Atheneum, Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie presiding. The Section on Legislation having completed to a considerable extent its Committee work, its report was first taken up, and read by Mr. La Fontaine. The resolution submitted on treaties of arbitration was as follows:

The Universal Peace Congress considers that the most practical and juridical means of establishing peace between the European nations is the conclusion between these nations, for a fixed period, of a permanent treaty of arbitration with definite sanctions, and recommends as a model for such a treaty the plan drawn up by Charles Lemonnier, which served as a basis for the permanent arbitration treaty negotiated between the United States and Switzerland.

The question of sanctions called out an earnest discussion, as was the case at Berne two years before. Dr.

Clark, of England, and others, maintained that the Congress, if it adopted the principle of sanctions, would necessarily be approving the use of physical force. As all the arbitration decisions heretofore given had been faithfully carried out without any sanctions, it was unreasonable for the Peace Congress to suggest their use in the future.

Attention was called to the resolution passed at Berne which provided that while some sanctions might be provided, none could be allowed which were of a warlike character. At the suggestion of Dr. Trueblood, the word "*pacifiques*" was introduced into the phrase, making it read, "with definite pacific sanctions." As thus amended the resolution was passed with only a few opposing votes.

At this point in the proceedings Dr. Darby made the announcement that Mr. Hazell, who had offered himself as a peace candidate for Parliament from Leicester, had just been elected by a considerable majority. The information was received with applause, and Dr. Darby was asked to convey to him the congratulations of the Congress.

The following resolution relative to the reform of international law was then taken up:

The Congress, approving the proposed code of international arbitration prepared by the sub-committee named by the Commission of the International Peace Bureau, confirms the instruction given the sub-committee, that it may continue its studies in reference to the limits of arbitration as well as the future rules of international law, and charges the said sub-committee to report on these subjects at the next Congress, after having examined the result of the labors undertaken at the same time by other organs of the peace movement.

The question being raised as to the propriety of approving the proposed code prepared by the sub-committee, which many had never seen, it was replied that the plan had been printed and sent some time previously to all the peace societies for their examination. The resolution was then passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

On the subject of a permanent court of arbitration the following resolution was passed, after some explanations had been given by Dr. Trueblood, in answer to questions, as to the action taken at Chicago for the creation of a permanent committee on the subject:

The Congress takes note of the formation of a committee created at the fifth Universal Peace Congress at Chicago in 1893, with power to add to its numbers and to fill vacancies, charged with the duty of taking such steps, at suitable times, as may be practicable, with a view of inducing governments to establish such a permanent court of arbitration. This Congress approves of the action taken at Chicago.

At this point in the proceedings a telegram was received from King Leopold thanking the Congress for the telegram of greeting sent to him the preceding day.

Mr. Raqueni, of Paris, moved that an address be sent to the European Governments asking them to intervene

in order to put an end to the war between China and Japan, and to induce the two nations to submit their difference to arbitration.

Objection was made to this resolution that it would violate the pledge given by the Peace Bureau to the Belgian Government that nothing should be put on the program of the Congress having reference to any actually existing political question. Mr. Frederic Passy opposed this view. The Baron de Moreau, honorary chairman of the committee on organization, being appealed to, said that he thought the resolution offered did not in any way violate the pledge given.

The resolution was therefore voted unanimously.

The following resolution sent by the International Arbitration and Peace Association, and warmly seconded by Dr. Trueblood of the American Peace Society, was then voted unanimously without discussion:

That every sovereign state, whether small or great, weak or strong, should be considered as the equal of all others, having a right to the same natural and juridic consideration as is claimed by the greatest and strongest of other nations, both in respect to its individuality and its privileges as a free and organized community.

Mr. Louis P. Ford, ex-attorney general in the Transvaal, South Africa, then presented to the Congress a scheme for a provisional international convention to be entered into in the interests of peace and for the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration, and for the improvement of international law. After some discussion and explanations by Mr. Ford, the project was referred for study to the sub-commission appointed by the Peace Bureau.

Thursday afternoon was given up to an excursion on the Scheldt. The steamer *Emeraude* had been put at the disposition of the Congress, by the Belgian Government. The excursion left the wharf at one o'clock and, favored by most beautiful weather, made the run to Flushing and back by six o'clock in the evening. An excellent lunch was served on board, after which, to use the language of *Le Matin*, "discussion went on in all parts of the boat about pacification, international arbitration, the Corean war, the question of Alsace-Lorraine," and a good many other subjects which the reporter missed.

On Friday evening a public meeting was held in the Hall of the Royal Atheneum. Addresses were made by Frederic Passy, Elie Ducommun and Fritz de Laet, and a reading given by the Baroness von Suttner from a French edition of her "City of Amusement," an allegorical representation of the follies and stupidity of war. The principal address was by Mr. Passy, and given in his usual earnest and eloquent manner. Mr. Ducommun's discourse, though short, was exceptionally strong and interesting. Mr. Fritz de Laet's speech was in Flemish, only one word of which we understood, the

word "peace." It was delivered with such force and earnestness, that everybody listened with rapt attention, though not half the audience understood a word which he said. He alluded to the fact that Belgium had been the battle-ground of history, and had suffered much from the cruelties and horrors of war. He said that since peace had come to the country, prosperity had everywhere revived.

FOURTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

Before the meeting of the Congress proper, the Section on Propaganda met at 9 o'clock under the presidency of B. F. Trueblood, to finish its work of examining the various subjects under the head of general propaganda before their submission to the Congress. The subjects examined, on which reports were ordered made to the Congress, were the peace movement in its relations to the schools, the international alliance of universities, the peace Sunday, relations to the Parliamentary Conference, and substitutes for military drill. When the Section had finished its preliminary examination of these subjects, it adjourned, and the Congress reopened with the President in the chair.

Mr. Arnaud, from the Section on Legislation, reported the following proposition, which, after brief discussion, was adopted:

It is the opinion of the Congress that the protection of foreigners should be regulated by international treaties.

The following resolution, originating with Mr. Magalhães Lima, of Portugal, was next taken up and passed:

"Whereas, every agreement of peoples to form a confederation must necessarily promote the establishment of peace between nations;

"Whereas, such an agreement is a step toward the European federation declared advisable by the Congress at Berne in 1892;

The Congress expresses its satisfaction with the organization at Paris of a League for the Confederation of the Balkan States, whose aim it is to unite in one Confederation the different peoples of the Orient.

The subject of general peace propaganda was then taken up.

Mr. Sarrazin, Secretary of the Familistère de Guise, read parts of a paper advocating the formation by the Congress of a Committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the best means to be employed for securing the preparation, at a low price, of engravings, sketches, chromos and pictures of various kinds to be used in combating the war spirit and in inculcating peace ideas into the minds of the people.

A telegram was received at this time and read by the President from Mr. François Carnot, son of the late President of the French republic, expressing best wishes for the success of the Congress.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood then addressed the Congress, reading a message of greeting from Alfred H. Love,

President of the Universal Peace Union, touching the subject of peace propaganda. She also unfolded, at the close of her address, and laid upon the table a number of the peace flags which had been on duty at the Peace Exhibit and the Congress at Chicago.

FIFTH SESSION.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Congress reassembled at 2.30 o'clock, with the President in the chair, and continued the consideration of the subjects under the head of general propaganda.

Mr. E. T. Moneta, President of the Lombard Peace Union, gave an interesting account of the mode of propaganda employed by the Society at Milan.

Mr. Alfred F. Morgan, of England, offered the following resolution which was voted unanimously:

That, having regard to the present war between China and Japan, and the financial necessities which it occasions, this International Peace Congress protests against the employment of European and American capital in aid of both or either of the contending nations in their warfare.

The Baroness von Suttner offered a resolution expressing the wish of the Congress that the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain should be entered into by the two powers, and that it should also be open to any other powers which should desire to enter into it. The resolution was adopted without opposition.

The subject next taken up was that of labor organizations and their relations to the peace movement. No subject on the program awakened more interest than this, which had already called out so much earnest discussion in Committee. The general proposition was that labor organizations be invited to join the peace associations collectively, on payment of a small sum entitling them to a certain number of votes.

Part was taken in the discussion by Madame Vincent, representing three different French organizations of labor, by Messrs. Passy, La Fontaine, Luke, de Goey, Trueblood and others. The following propositions were finally adopted as expressing the general judgment of the Congress:

I. Considering that the burdens of war and of armed strife weigh most heavily upon the working classes, which have to bear the largest part of the burden of taxation, and which suffer most from forced military service and taking into account, furthermore, the enormous and increasing influence exercised by labor organizations,

The Congress

1. Urges upon the peace societies the importance of securing the active participation of these societies in the movement in favor of peace;

2. Instructs the International Peace Bureau to form a special committee which shall point out to the next Peace Congress the means of securing the participation of the labor organizations in the work of the peace societies and their representation in the peace Congresses;

3. Expresses the wish that appeals be made in this sense to the labor unions and societies either through the press or by means of circulars.

II. The Congress sends a fraternal greeting to the Congress of the British Trades Union, which is to meet on the third of September next at Norwich, and hopes to see a place given, in the future programs of this association, to the question of the settlement of international differences by arbitration, that all possible influences may be exercised to unite the nations in a bond of brotherhood.

SIXTH SESSION.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The Congress reassembled at 9.30 A. M., in the Hôtel de Ville.

Mr. Tripier, of the Peace Association of Abbeville, France, read a short paper on the evils of war.

A salutation from Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's W. C. T. U., was presented to the Congress and a request from her that the Congress approve in a general way the polyglot petition which the W. C. T. U. intends soon to present to the governments of the world in behalf of temperance, purity and peace. The Congress expressed its approval of the proposed mission, so far as it relates to peace.

Mr. Ducommun read the remaining propositions which had been approved by the Section on Propaganda. The following was adopted:

The Congress calls the attention of governments and of the directors of public and private instruction as well as of the peace societies and of the friends of peace to the Model Chapter, for the use of elementary schools, on peace, war and kindred questions, a work for which the International Arbitration and Peace Association gave, as the result of a competition, a prize of \$250 ("Paix et Guerre" par Sève, Boulevard Paul Bert, à Bourg, Ain. Price 60 centimes).

Mr. Mazzoleni, of Milan, addressed the Congress on the subject of the study of foreign languages, on books of history, etc. He proposed that prizes of considerable value be given to important literary works written in advocacy of peace.

Mr. Passy gave interesting information on the peace movement among the teachers of France.

Madame Pognon, member of the French Arbitration Society, supplemented the remarks of Mr. Passy, and urged that all teachers, male and female, be brought into the ranks of peace workers.

After further discussion by several members, the following resolutions reported from the Section on Propaganda were adopted:

The Congress urges its members, and all the adherents of the peace cause, to make an active propaganda in favor of the development of the study of modern languages and literatures, not only as a necessity of social life, but also as a moral means of dissipating the misunderstandings and differences between nations.

In a general manner it expresses the wish that the peace societies may undertake to create and to circulate

a series of literary works prepared for the youth, which give to the political, social, artistic and scientific development of different peoples a greater importance than to their martial activity, and that they offer prizes for the production of such works.

In order that the principles of arbitration may be better known and more widely extended, the Congress recognizes that it would be useful to establish in the universities of different countries free courses in the study and practical application of arbitration considered as a permanent institution and rule of public law in the relations between civilized States.

The Congress expresses the wish that each of the associations represented may undertake to invite, in the territory where its work is done, the teachers, professors and the ministers of all religions to shun as much as possible in the choice of their subjects, in their narrations and in their expressions, everything of a nature to awaken or incite military tendencies.

The Congress is of opinion that military exercises in the schools ought to be replaced by excursion exercises which give the greatest amount of physical development to the youth and powerfully favor the peace propaganda, by facilitating an acquaintance with countries and peoples, through immediate contact with the inhabitants.

The last of the above resolutions called forth a warm discussion, participated in by Miss Robinson, of Liverpool, Mr. Moneta, of Milan, and others, in which military training of the young in the schools was generally condemned. The resolution was finally adopted as it came from the "Pioneers of Peace" of Turin, though many thought some other form of resolution would have been more appropriate.

As to the preceding resolution, an effort had been made by a French Catholic priest who was in the Congress to get an appeal made to the Pope. But the Congress decided that it would be invidious to single out the leader of any one religious organization.

The Congress, at the suggestion of the President, sent its congratulations to Mr. Mirguet, who had just prepared a history of Belgium, in which the parts treating of war had been made quite secondary, and the intellectual, social and economic development of the country placed in the foreground. The President asked the members of the Congress to send notice to the Bureau of any similar works that might be prepared in other countries.

A resolution presented by the General German Peace Society was then taken up and amended and passed, as follows:

The Congress, having learned with pleasure that the fifth Interparliamentary Peace Conference will consider, along with other questions, the protection of foreigners, the neutralization of States, as well as the consideration due to each of the nationalities in polyethnic States, sends to the Conference its best wishes for the success of its labors in this respect, and hopes that the question of the reform of legislation and of the conclusion of international treaties resulting therefrom may be brought each year before the different parliaments, as this will contribute much to the maintenance of peace and to the progress of humanitarian principles.

The latter part of Saturday morning's session was presided over by the Baron de Moreau, honorary president of the "Committee of Patronage," who, on closing the sitting pronounced a most excellent discourse in which he congratulated the Congress on the work it had accomplished, and on the practical character of its deliberations.

A delegation, consisting of the Baron and the Baroness von Suttner, Frederic Passy and the President of the Congress, went on Saturday forenoon to Brussels where they were courteously received by the King, who pronounced the following words to them:

I am much interested in the labors of the distinguished men and women who compose this Congress.

It goes without saying that as sovereign of a neutral nation like Belgium, and perpetually neutral, I am particularly interested in this question of peace. It imposes upon us certain obligations, and we need, therefore, the means of defending this neutrality, from our point of view, and equally from the point of view of the nations which are the guaranty of our neutrality.

SEVENTH SESSION.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Congress reassembled at 2.30 in the Hôtel de Ville, the Baron de Moreau in the Chair.

Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie, the President, entered later, and on taking the Chair gave an account of the visit of the delegation to the King.

The following resolution on the duel was introduced and passed after considerable discussion in which a few, the German delegates especially, sought to show that the question did not come within the range of the purposes of the Congress. The statement was made that the duel had been outlawed in the United States and England, and legally outlawed in France. The sentiment prevailed that the Congress ought to assist in outlawing it in all countries. This is the resolution:

The Congress condemns absolutely the duel, and entreats all the members of the peace societies, as well as the members of the Interparliamentary Conference, to act energetically against this abuse.

A resolution on the inviolability of human life and on the death penalty was passed after some little opposition. It was as follows:

The Congress proclaims the inviolability of human life, and invites all educators of the people to teach everywhere this truth, and all the peace associations to make this principle one of the fundamental bases of their propaganda.

Considering that the right of society to punish cannot run counter to this principle; that the right to punish is limited to the right of defence; that social defence, furthermore, never necessitates the penalty of death:

The Congress expresses the hope that society may be able to set the example of respect for human life by abolishing the death penalty under all its forms.

On the subject of conquest and protectorates the following were voted:

The Congress expresses the wish,

1. That a diplomatic agreement may be entered into as speedily as possible between the different civilized nations, in accord with the terms of which it may be understood that in the future no state shall appropriate to itself directly by conquest or indirectly by means of an exclusive protectorate territories bordering on or not bordering on its own, but that under the authority of a Protective Council composed of representatives of all nations wishing to take part therein the country to be colonized may be open to the free activity of all others.

2. That, in accordance with the same principles, the colonial territories now occupied by civilized nations may be in like manner directed by the Colonial Council to be created by these nations.

It invites the British Government, whose Colonial empire is much the most extensive, to take the initiative in this agreement destined to establish the reign of peace among men.

The subject of the transformation of the present destructive armies, introduced by Madame Griess Traut of Paris, was disposed of by a resolution asking that the subject be studied by competent persons and that a definite plan of procedure be presented to the Congress next year.

One of the most important subjects claiming the attention of the Congress was that of a "truce of armaments," the idea of which originated with the French philosopher and statesman, Mr. Jules Simon. A resolution covering this subject and that of permanent treaties of arbitration was unanimously adopted in the following words:

The Congress expresses its conviction that the conclusion of permanent treaties of arbitration, which it recommends, would enable the European powers to make that reduction in their armaments which is indispensable to the equilibrium of their budgets, and to the lessening of the heavy burdens resting on the citizens and impeding the development of useful public works.

But in view of the fact that to-day the different European powers are making useless sacrifices for the unlimited increase of their armaments, imposing upon one another the necessity of perpetually recommencing the task, the Congress expresses the hope that a favorable response may be given to any initiative undertaken by any one of them to secure the holding of an International Conference relative to a truce of armaments.

Meanwhile, it implores the Governments not to make any new additions to their war or naval budgets, and invites the parliaments, in the interests of the peoples which they represent, to refuse outright any demand whose direct or indirect result would be the increase of the military burdens resting upon their constituents.

The Bureau of the Congress is instructed to transmit this resolution to the Interparliamentary Conference at The Hague.

A resolution was passed recommending that the Peace Sunday, established at London in 1890, should be instituted on the continent as it has been in the United States and England; another, expressing satisfaction with the organization of the Ecclesiastical Peace Conference in the

United States and the Arbitration Alliance of British churches; another, urging the peace societies to take advantage of all suitable occasions to give information on the peace movement through the press of their respective countries, and asking the publishers of peace journals to place in public libraries such copies as they may be able thus to dispose of; another, indicating the desirability of having in suitable places registers in which those favoring the peace cause may inscribe their names; and still another, requesting the peace societies to endeavor, by means of public meetings, to create a popular manifestation in favor of international arbitration and gradual disarmament.

The Congress voted its judgment that hereafter it would be desirable that programs of the Congresses should be sent to the leading consular and diplomatic officials of the countries in which the Congresses shall be held, and that the Bureau of each Congress should publish in such form as to reach the people of the country a résumé of the chief events of the year which shall have contributed to the maintenance and promotion of peace,

At the close of the morning session the Section on Legislation held its last meeting, and examined several propositions prior to their submission to the Congress at the afternoon session.

Mr. Felix Moscheles, of London, proposed some regulations, which were adopted, providing for an official translator in future Congresses, that summaries of papers to be read in the Congresses should be presented beforehand to the Bureau of the Congress translated into at least one of the languages adopted for the proceedings, that all resolutions shall be presented to the Bureau translated into at least one of the languages adopted, and that the delegates speaking any particular language shall provide a translator who shall translate into that language.

On motion of Dr. G. B. Clark, of England, the international Peace Bureau at Berne was entrusted with the organization of the Congress for next year.

The President of the Congress, Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie, in a few well chosen sentences, then closed the Congress, after having thanked the members for their courtesies, and congratulated them on the work accomplished in such an earnest and yet harmonious way.

On Saturday evening a banquet was given, gotten up by the English and American delegates, to the President and other officers of the Congress. It was attended by nearly one hundred members of the Congress. The Baron von Suttner was toastmaster. After the dinner, which was without wine, except as ordered by individuals, toasts were responded to by Mr. Houzeau de Lahaie, Dr. G. B. Clark, Mr. H. La Fontaine, Mr. Frederic Passy, Dr. Franz Wirth and Benjamin F. Trueblood. A poem was read by Mr. Butterworth, written after the excursion on Thursday and entitled "The Banquet on the Sea."

We shall give this poem in our next issue.